

## SECTION I

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

MONTHLY SUMMARY NO. 5

February 1946

	Paragraph
General . . . . .	1
Public Welfare . . . . .	10
Administration of Hospitals . . . . .	21
Veterinary Affairs. . . . .	23
Dental Affairs. . . . .	31
Nursing Affairs . . . . .	33
Supply . . . . .	36
Legal . . . . .	51
Preventive Medicine . . . . .	54

## GENERAL

Welfare

1. The Imperial Japanese Government submitted a plan to this Headquarters during the month to control and restrict unnecessary population movements from rural areas to urban centers, defined as cities of 100,000 or more population. Under the plan Japanese evacuees who are considered essential in re-establishing the minimum civilian economy of Japan will be permitted to return to those localities where their services are required. Transportation facilities will be made available only to those persons who obtain travel permits following an investigation of individual circumstances which necessitate the move from one locality to another.

Veterinary Affairs

2. Inspection of veterinary affairs was made by members of this Headquarters in southern Honshu and Kyushu. It was observed that the dairy industry is negligible in the areas visited and the cattle are practically all of a draft type. Native breeds are used for this purpose. All dairy herds were found free from tuberculosis.

3. Beef slaughter consists almost entirely of surplus draft cattle. Ante and post mortem inspection of meat at the time of slaughter is practiced in a



satisfactory manner. Careless handling after slaughter results in needless contamination. Sanitation in slaughter houses, butcher shops and cold storage plants was found to be substandard.

4. The horses are a mixture of Norman, Thoroughbred, Percheron and native stock with Thoroughbred characteristics predominating.

5. No animal disease epidemics exist in the areas visited. Many animals are not in good condition due to a shortage of roughage. Rice hay is about the only kind available at the present time.

6. Prefectural officials appear to be aware of their responsibilities but at the same time have a defeatist attitude which makes constant supervision necessary in order to attain pre-war efficiency levels.

#### Preventive Medicine

7. The manufacture of smallpox vaccine was increased to a marked degree during the month. Sufficient quantities of new, potent vaccine have been produced at one institution to serve not only local needs but to supply part of the needs of the rest of Japan.

8. The incidence of smallpox continues to be generalized throughout most of the country. There has been some decrease in the area where extensive campaigns have been undertaken with stocks of newly manufactured vaccine.

9. Typhus fever has become progressively a more and more serious problem. The most serious outbreak occurred in the city of Osaka where the disease has spread subsequent to the late diagnosis and reporting of the first cases. About the middle of the month, by which time between four and five hundred cases of typhus fever had been reported in Osaka, representatives of this Headquarters proceeded to Osaka to supervise measures to control further spread of this outbreak. Adequate supplies of LDT dusting powder were obtained and a program of mass dusting of the populace of the city was undertaken which according to both official police figures and spot survey was over 90 percent effective as far as numbers of persons are concerned. The effects of this program will become apparent during the first week of March. A certain proportion of the increased number of cases reported, particularly during the latter half of the month, may be attributed to better case finding and reporting, and to the reporting of many suspects without waiting for confirmation of the diagnosis.



## PUBLIC WELFARE

### Welfare Administration

10. A Memorandum on public assistance was issued to the Imperial Japanese Government which approved the Japanese welfare and relief plan with certain modifications. The Memorandum directs the establishment of a single central government agency to supervise local governmental operation of the relief program. It requires that the needs of all indigent persons be met adequately regardless of the cause of dependency, thus preferential treatment for Japanese ex-servicemen will be eliminated. It recognizes that the administration of relief is a national problem with variations in local needs requiring flexible administration. As a result the Japanese Government is required to integrate all public assistance administration in this pattern and to cancel its subsidy program which results in the shifting of responsibility to non-governmental agencies. Within the amount necessary to prevent hardship, no limitation will be placed on the amount of relief furnished.

11. In addition, the Japanese Government has been directed to submit to this Headquarters copies of all legislation and instructions issued by it to accomplish the program outlined above. Monthly reports will be rendered stating the number of families and individuals granted assistance and the amount of funds expended by the Japanese Government under this program.

### Relief

12. In compliance with an informal request of this Headquarters, a preliminary status report was received from the Home Ministry regarding former Japanese Army and Navy stocks as of 31 December 1945. Although the report covered stocks other than those being held as reserve relief supplies, the information was of interest since the Japanese Government had been directed to place funds received from the sale of such goods in a central account to be used for welfare and relief purposes. The report stated that 111,457 metric tons of rice, wheat, barley and other cereals had been received by the Home Ministry from the Occupation Forces. In turn, the Home Ministry had disposed of 83,725 tons of the Foodstuff Control Corporation and 22,750 tons had been distributed to consumers. No figures were available to indicate amount of funds received from these sales.

13. A Memorandum issued to the Imperial Japanese Government directed the distribution of winter clothing and blankets. This Memorandum directed the imple-



mentation of the previously approved Japanese distribution machinery as related to providing needy persons in Japan with winter clothing and blankets held as a relief reserve. There are approximately 430,000 blankets, 150,000 overcoats, 200,000 suits of underwear and 200,000 uniforms available for distribution. These clothing items represent a relief reserve which this Headquarters directed be established from former Japanese Army and Navy stocks returned to the Home Ministry by the Occupation Forces.

#### Social Insurance

14. The Japanese Government presented a formal request to this Headquarters during the month to blanket an estimated 2,880,000 ex-servicemen under the provisions of the social insurance system. The Japanese Government had been directed previously by this Headquarters to discontinue pensions and other benefits to former Japanese Army and Navy personnel by 1 February 1946. The gist of the Japanese proposal is that ex-servicemen and their dependents are now without resources or employment, that the subscriptions paid by ex-servicemen to the pension fund (amounting to approximately one percent of their salary) should be considered as insurance premiums, and that annuities and benefits to be paid ex-servicemen under this plan should be on an equal basis with other insured persons despite the fact that the latter have been contributing more than five percent of their salaries to the insurance system.

15. Conferences have been held with members of the United States Labor Mission during the month for the purpose of planning the integration of social insurance activities and programs in Japan. Factual data, background material and copies of social insurance laws have been made available to members of the Labor Mission.

16. This Headquarters has received an informal report from the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs relative to the number of individuals covered, the amounts of contributions received and benefits paid, and the fund status under each of the five social insurance laws as of 31 December 1945. The following is a tabulation from the report:

##### a. Sickness Insurance:

(1) Under state management - benefits paid to 8,590,702 persons in 1945 totaling ¥ 103,836,792. Fund balance at end of year ¥ 205,027,000.



(2) Under association management - benefits paid to 8,114,274 persons in 1945 totaling ¥ 68,490,576. Fund balance at end of Year ¥ 43,266,000.

b. National Health Insurance:

Benefits paid to 41,429,790 persons in 1945 totaling ¥ 281,752,000. Fund balance at end of year ¥ 6,528,000.

c. Workers Liability Insurance:

Benefits paid to 82,700 persons in 1945 totaling ¥ 6,889,000. Fund balance at end of year ¥ 23,000,000.

d. Seamen's Insurance:

(1) Short term benefits, i.e., medical sickness and funeral payments paid to 124,344 persons in 1945 totaling ¥ 6,793,587.

(2) Long term benefits, i.e., incapacity and death payments paid to 20,004 persons in 1945 totaling ¥ 20,761,143.

(3) Fund balance at end of year ¥ 53,986,000.

e. Pensions Insurance:

Benefits paid to 254,484 persons in 1945 totaling ¥ 36,071,731. Fund balance at end of year ¥ 1,498,805,000.

Foreign Nationals

17. During the month the EIGHTH Army announced it had implemented the authorization of this Headquarters to distribute supplies to needy foreign nationals other than enemy nationals, in Japan. An International Relief Committee composed of representatives from each of the foreign groups concerned has been organized to undertake actual distribution of the supplies, to maintain proper records and to submit necessary reports under Occupation Force supervision.

18. A conference was held with American Red Cross officials regarding distribution of approximately 27,000 Red Cross clothing items shipped to Japan from the Philippines for use of needy foreign nationals. Details of the program mentioned above, were discussed and agreement was reached on operating procedures. The Red Cross clothing will be made available for needy foreign nationals through the International Relief Committee under EIGHTH Army supervision.

Repatriation

19. This Headquarters issued a Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government which directed the registration of all Koreans, Chinese, Ryukyans and Formosans by 18 March 1946. At the time of registration each person will make a statement



of desire concerning repatriation. If the person does not desire repatriation, he will forfeit his repatriation privileges. Following the registration the Japanese Government will make reports to this Headquarters which will enable the latter to properly schedule shipping space for those desiring to return to their homelands.

20. As of 24 February 1946, a total of 768,209 Koreans; 18,532 Formosans; 30,695 Chinese and 12,187 Ryukyans had been repatriated. Also, as of the same date, 1,465,980 Japanese ex-servicemen and civilians had been returned to Japan.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

##### Japanese National Hospitals

21. Former Army and Navy hospitals have an abundance of medical supplies due to the large stock of reserves that were held at the end of the war. An inspection of the Tachikawa National Hospital by members of this Headquarters showed that there was some irregularity in the storage, recording and safeguarding of narcotics. As the result of directives issued at the time, this was corrected.

##### Japanese Civilian Hospitals

22. Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_ shows the hospital bed capacity and number of occupied beds by prefecture.

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

##### Japanese Army Veterinary School

23. A survey of the Japanese army veterinary school showed that the school had acquired a leading position in the field of veterinary education and research. Its purposes were education of newly commissioned veterinary officers, education of non-commissioned veterinary officers, manufacture of biologicals and medicines, research and compilation of records.

##### Japanese Army Veterinary Service

24. The following information was obtained concerning the veterinary service of the Japanese army. There were 5,024 veterinarians in the service. The chief functions were animal disease control, veterinary supply and education of veterinary personnel. Horse shoeing was emphasized. Food inspection was not a function of the veterinary service. The records of disease among army horses were destroyed by fire, but strangles and infectious anemia in Japan and surra and glanders in China, were considered to have been the most important infectious diseases. The efficiency of the veterinary service decreased as supply difficulties in areas outside Japan increased.



25. The Tokyo Veterinary College is a private institution with 600 students. The faculty is composed of 20 full time and 20 part time instructors. Compared with American veterinary schools, the instructional equipment and facilities are inadequate and the quality of instruction sub-standard.

#### Meat and Dairy Inspection

26. The Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has submitted the following meat and dairy inspection reports:

#### NOVEMBER 1945 MEAT INSPECTION REPORT - 39 PREFECTURES INCLUDED

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	3,866	563	15	1,076	6,311
Ante mortem					
Totally condemned	0	0	0	0	1
Post mortem					
Totally condemned	5	1	0	0	8
Partially condemned	169	5	0	12	309
Viscera condemned	699	43	0	177	816

#### DECEMBER 1945 MEAT INSPECTION REPORT - 39 PREFECTURES INCLUDED

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	11,461	542	64	1,935	4,567
Ante mortem					
Totally condemned	0	0	0	0	1
Post mortem					
Totally condemned	8	3	0	0	14
Partially condemned	284	9	0	12	358
Viscera condemned	1,601	46	0	371	474

#### NOVEMBER 1945 MILK INSPECTION REPORT

##### Results of Laboratory Examinations:

Milk samples examined	958
Bacterial counts not complying (over 2 million per cc)	33
Butterfat percentage not complying (less than 3)	135
Dairy Farm Inspections	610

#### Animal Disease Control

27. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following outbreaks of communicable animal disease during the month of February 1946:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Kagoshima	Anthrax (Equine)	1
Hokkaido	Anthrax (Bovine)	1



28. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's summary of animal disease incidence for January 1946 is as follows:

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>OUTBREAK</u>	<u>CASES</u>
Anthrax (bovine)	2	3
Anthrax (equine)	1	1
Infectious abortion of cattle	7	92
Texas fever	1	9
Swine erysipelas	1	1
Scabies	1	3
Infectious anemia of horses	1	1
Strangles	2	80
White Diarrhea of Chickens	14	10,700

The animal disease incidence shows no marked change from previous re-  
Control measures appear to be effective.

29. The following annual 1945 animal disease report has been compiled from  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's monthly summaries:

<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>CASES</u>
Blackleg	34
Infectious abortion of cattle	542
Texas fever	169
Anthrax (equine)	4
Anthrax (bovine)	35
Rabies (bovine)	8
Scabies	8
Swine cholera	574
Swine plague	466
Swine erysipelas	71
Fowl pest	933
White diarrhea of chickens	30,836
Infectious anemia of horses (Hokkaido)	793
Osteomalacia of horses (Hokkaido)	9,285
Equine infectious abortion (Hokkaido, Aomori and Iwate - 1944-1945 breeding season)	331

30. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, has  
submitted a paper entitled "Equine Encephalitis in Japan". The last epidemic of  
this disease occurred in 1945. 892 cases were officially reported with 45.9  
percent mortality rate. The etiologic agent was claimed by some investigators to  
be the same virus responsible for the 1935 epidemic of human encephalitis. The  
relationship of this virus to that causing equine encephalomyelitis in the United  
States has not been demonstrated.

#### DENTAL AFFAIRS

##### Dental Supplies

31. There was an increase in the amount of sales of 76 controlled dental  
items from ¥ 276,000 to ¥ 462,000 during the month of January.



## Dental Practitioners

32. To date, of the 5,932 dentists who were displaced due to bombing, 2,579 have been rehabilitated and have re-established their practice. Shortage of equipment prevents more rapid re-establishment of practice. The supply of dental equipment is steadily improving.

## NURSING AFFAIRS

### General

33. The curriculum for public health nurses of Japan has been made by the Japanese Ministry and a copy has been sent this Headquarters. This will take effect April 1946.

34. A Japanese newspaper is planning to erect an Institute for Physical Culture in Kyushu. The plans have been submitted to this Headquarters and are to include training for public health nurses. Representatives from this Headquarters have been invited to Kyushu to make suggestions and help to plan for the program.

35. Two articles have been written for publication; one for Japanese Red Cross, one for an American nursing magazine. Interest in womens' activities in Japan by Japanese magazines have included nursing affairs. Information concerning nursing affairs was furnished these periodicals at their request.

## SUPPLY

### Distribution of New Production

36. The distribution of newly manufactured medical supplies continued to show progress at the national level. Manufacturers of controlled medicines delivered to the central controlling agency goods valued at ¥ 3,600,000 while distribution to the prefectural wholesalers from the central control company amounted to ¥ 3,100,000. These figures are for January 1946.

37. Both deliveries and distribution for January were markedly off from December results. The decreases do not represent a trend as the two determining factors of a temporary nature, namely a series of holidays at the first of the year reducing the number of working days and secondly a shortage of packing materials. Action has been taken by this Headquarters to not only maintain a satisfactory balance between deliveries and distribution but to assure that increased amounts are processed through the central controlling agency.



38. Distribution of medical supplies at the prefectural level is not entirely satisfactory. Inspections indicate delays in the process of moving supplies from national agencies through prefectural distributing groups to the consumers. This Headquarters, working through the Health Ministry, directed that such delays be held to a minimum and such steps as are necessary to eliminate this condition will be taken.

39. Noteworthy results were obtained on the distribution of smallpox vaccine through action taken by this Headquarters. At its direction over 3,000,000 doses were shipped from Japanese sources the past month to areas where cases of smallpox had occurred, thereby protecting the health of Occupation Forces by preventing further spread of the disease. Plans have been made to distribute an additional 10,000,000 doses during March for the vaccination of Japanese civilians. Military Government units in the field will direct and supervise the use of the vaccine.

40. Action has been taken to stabilize the distribution of penicillin. This Headquarters in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has worked out a plan to assure that penicillin as it becomes commercially available will be directed into channels that will assure maximum beneficial usage. It is intended that controls as established will exist until such time as sufficient quantities are available for all truly medical uses.

#### Distribution of Japanese Military Medical Supplies

41. The distribution of returned Japanese military medical supplies continued as additional depots and dumps were inventoried.

Approximately 20 percent of all returned supplies have been distributed. Plans will be completed by 5 March covering the distribution of an additional 50 percent and authorization for same will be given prefectural officials by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The balance of the stocks will be held as a reserve.

It has been necessary to effect transfers of stocks of returned military supplies between prefectures to obtain equitable distribution. Military depots and supply dumps were not located according to population and as a result there are marked discrepancies between available supply and population. This Headquarters is working in conjunction with the Ministry on this problem.



## Narcotics

42. Four hundred and ninety cases of Narcepon were found in the Post Office at Osaka and were removed to the 9th Medical Depot at Kobe for safekeeping until released by this Headquarters for distribution under new regulations being drafted by the Japanese Government.

43. Drug wholesale firms in southern Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku recommended by the Japanese Government as suitable storage and distribution agencies for Japanese Military narcotic stocks were inspected by members of this Headquarters. All medicine control companies, hospitals, doctors and pharmacies visited in these areas had sufficient amounts of narcotics on hand.

44. Japanese Government officials advised that they have issued final instructions to prefectural officials for confiscation of heroin, and have instructed the officials to fix a date after which prosecution will begin for possession of this narcotic drug.

45. Examination and tabulation of records concerning narcotic production, manufacture, importation, exportation and distribution in Japan from 1930 to 1945 was begun. It is estimated this study will require from four to six months.

## Production

46. Definite progress has been made in accelerating production of biologicals. Officials of the Japanese Government have functioned excellently in this program. Late in January 1946, Health Ministry officials were informed that at least 30,000,000 individual doses of smallpox vaccine should be produced during the next five months. Accordingly, a plan was prepared by these officials. This plan indicated estimated production by weeks through the month of June. The total figure presented was 31,670,000 individual doses. The goal for the month of February was 10,250,000 individual doses. Actual production during February 1946 has exceeded this figure. Early in February, Health Ministry officials indicated that the greatest difficulty was encountered in obtaining sufficient calves. Instruction by representatives of this Headquarters to Japanese Government officials overcame this difficulty and actual vaccine production exceeded the amount planned.

47. Increased production of diphtheria toxoid, cholera vaccine, triple typhoid vaccine and typhus vaccine was directed of the Japanese Government. The overall production plan for biologicals will be prepared and furnished this Headquarters on 1 March 1946. Indications are favorable towards production of nec-



essary quantities with the possible exception of typhus vaccine. Japanese Government officials are being instructed in the technique of typhus vaccine production and definite manufacturers have been appointed to produce large quantities.

48. The overall production of all medical supplies has definitely increased during the month of January. Graphic presentation below indicates a very favorable trend in accelerated production.

- Graph -

49. These figures, furnished by the Japanese Government, indicate increased effort has been expended to increase production. The increase in production of biologicals, x-ray films, dental materials, controlled medicines and sanitary materials is particularly noteworthy. The overall production of raw materials and concerted action on the part of Japanese Government officials to obtain necessary raw materials for medical supply manufacturing are the principal factors contributing to increased production. Advice and assistance of this Headquarters in obtaining raw materials has spurred Japanese Governmental officials to accomplish speedily the desired results. Production although still not satisfactory, indicates definite favorable trend. Allocation of various raw materials by the Japanese Government control companies and associations for medical supply manufacturing are not adequate for some items. To some extent this is due to shortage of raw materials in Japan. The Japanese Governmental officials have been instructed to submit a formal request to this Headquarters listing critically needed quantities of raw materials. It is considered advisable to import some quantities of raw materials. These quantities will have to be carefully selected in order to provide materials necessary for production of the most essential and critically needed medical supplies.

50. Reports received from Korea indicate that approximately 10,000 tons of nephryllite rock, suitable as a diluent for producing ten percent DDT insecticide powder, has been located. Report further states that milling equipment and mixing machinery sufficient to grind and mix eight tons per day is available for utilization. Instructions were forwarded by this Headquarters requesting that production be started as soon as possible and that plans should be formulated to provide for all needs in Korea. It is believed that Korea may be considered as a source for furnishing quantities of DDT powder for repatriation personnel in China. Accordingly, a request was made for requirements in Korea for the fis-

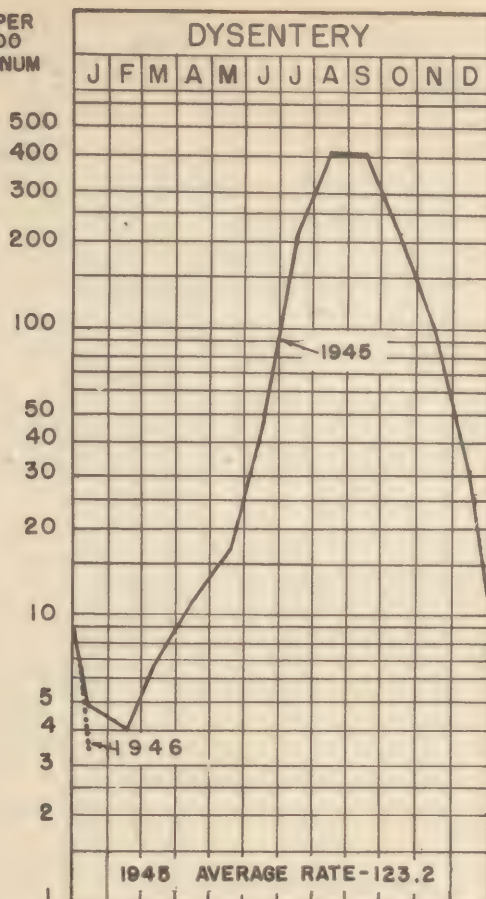


# EXPENDITURES FOR GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS JAPAN

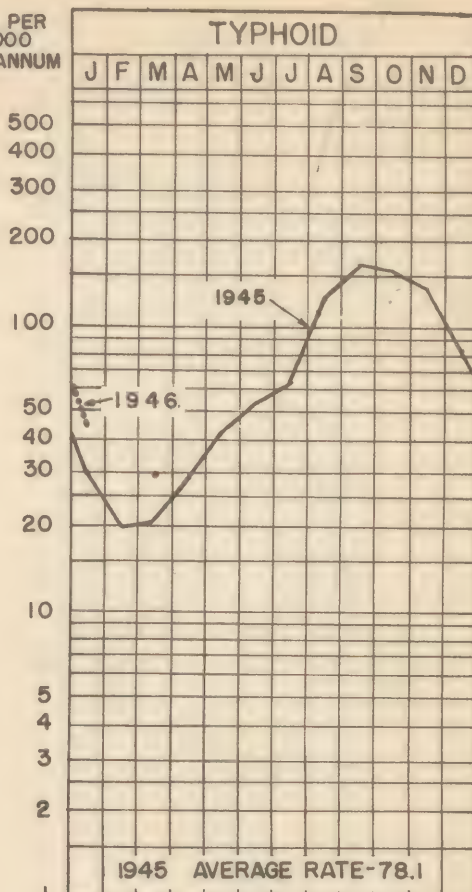
<u>Teachers' Salaries</u>	1937 (In Yen)	1941 (In Yen)	1944 (In Yen)	1945-46 (In Yen)	Proposed 1946-47 (In Yen)
Imperial Universities	7,482,582	10,504,807	12,449,102	12,514,654	14,483,051
Other Government Universities and Colleges	3,358,040	4,526,072	5,424,124	4,819,468	5,732,181
Schools under Direct Control of Ministry	8,073,714	11,909,163	25,058,613	22,729,359	25,582,937
TOTAL	18,914,336	26,940,042	42,931,839	40,063,481	45,798,169
<u>Equipment a/</u>					
Imperial Universities	17,204,301	26,780,341	40,334,558	56,379,035	60,933,360
Other Government Universities and Colleges	7,481,563	9,219,983	13,789,980	19,749,457	21,085,747
Schools under Direct Control of Ministry	8,974,476	13,598,915	50,394,574	69,566,433	77,395,029
TOTAL	33,660,340	49,599,239	104,519,112	145,694,925	159,414,136
<u>Construction b/</u>					
Imperial Universities	3,370,438	2,275,020	710,875	6,522,722	9,298,588
Other Government Universities and Colleges	1,170,459	809,300	733,500	2,249,003	6,747,781
Schools under Direct Control of Ministry	411,310	3,201,013	2,526,062	10,682,174	36,240,943
TOTAL	4,952,207	6,285,333	3,970,437	19,453,899	52,887,312
Ministry of Education	8,887,431	33,631,403	32,227,618	41,437,374	91,759,978
a/ Teaching materials; maintenance of schools. b/ Enlargements and New Construction.					
SOURCE: Japanese Ministry of Education					
FEBRUARY 46		GHQ-SCAP		NUMBER 58	



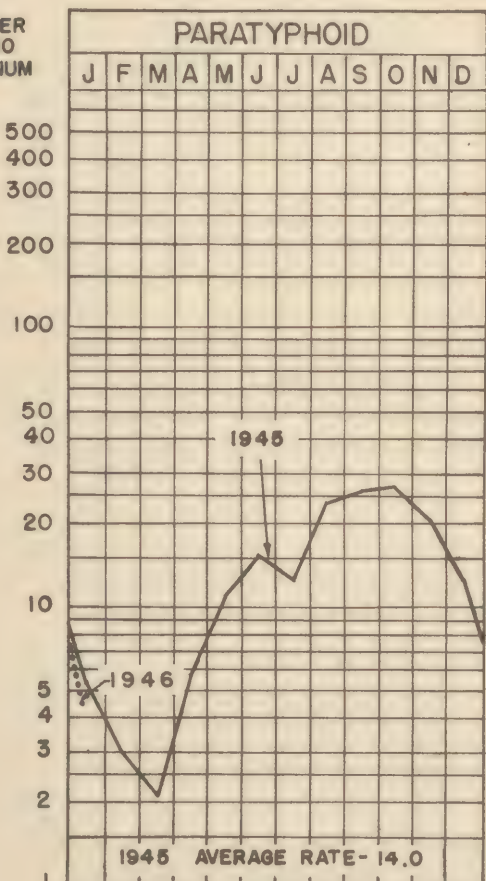
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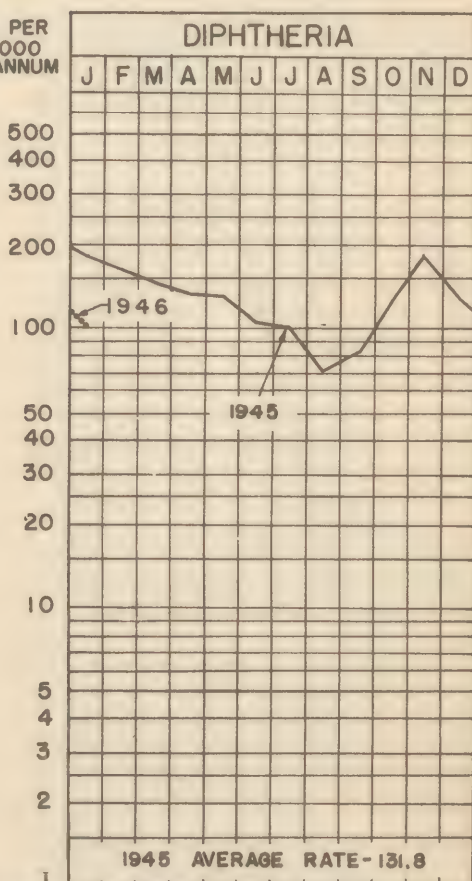
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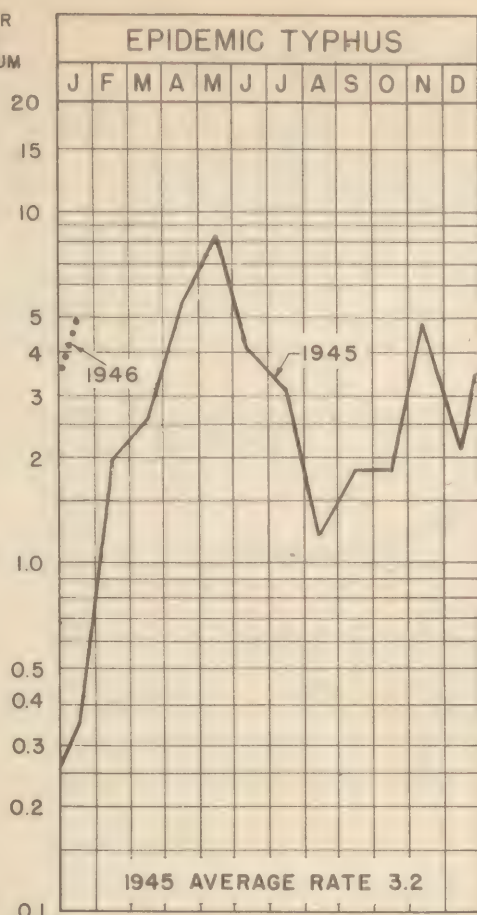
NOTE: THE SLOPE OF GRAPH LINES IS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE  
PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY CHANGE IN DISEASE RATES  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES JAPAN

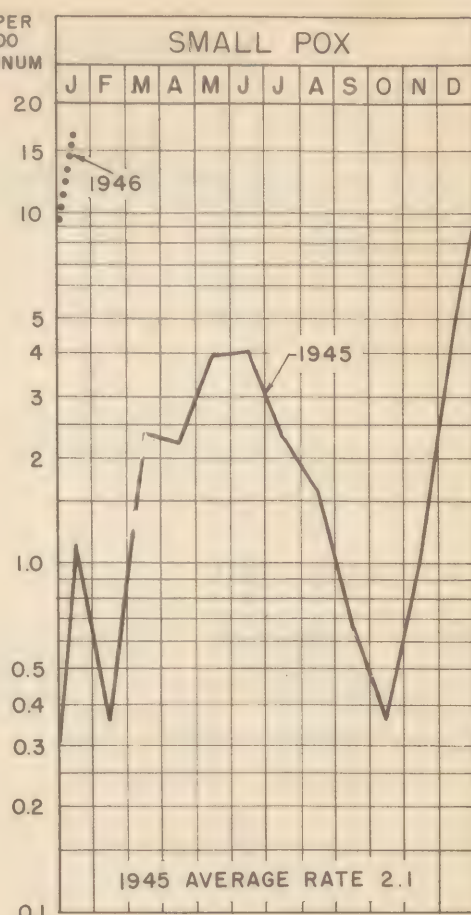
MONTHLY RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM



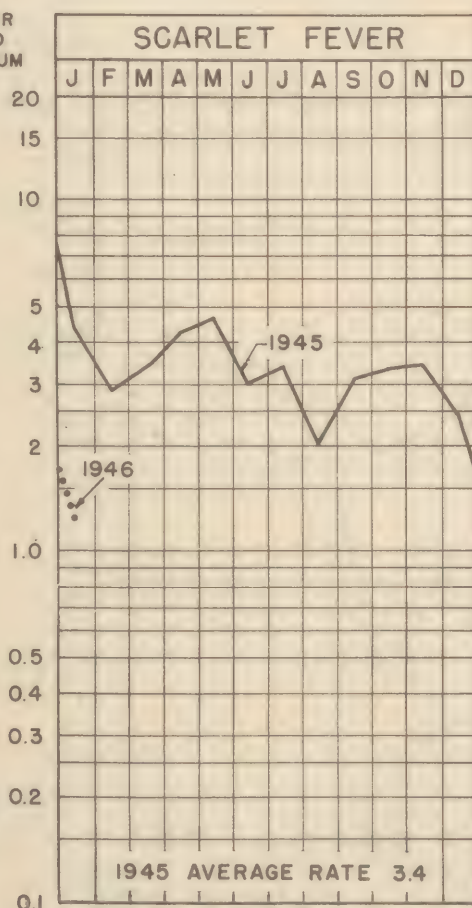
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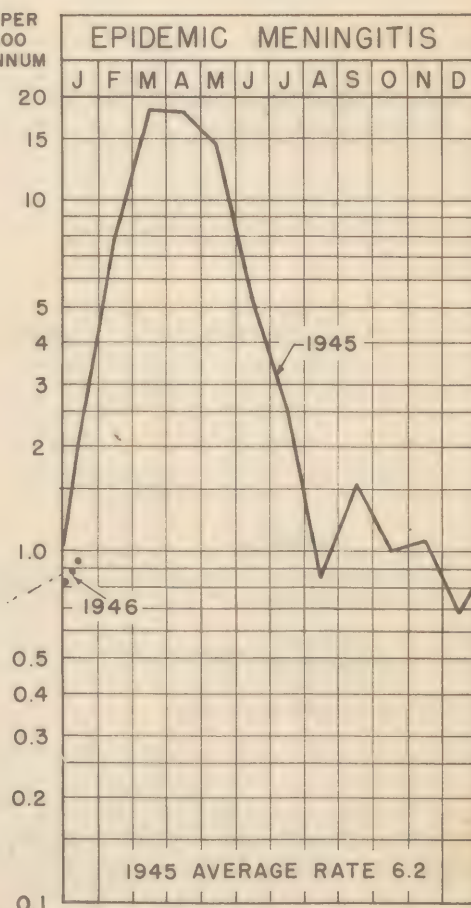
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NOTE: THE SLOPE OF GRAPH LINES IS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE PERCENTAGE OF MONTHLY CHANGE IN DISEASE RATES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

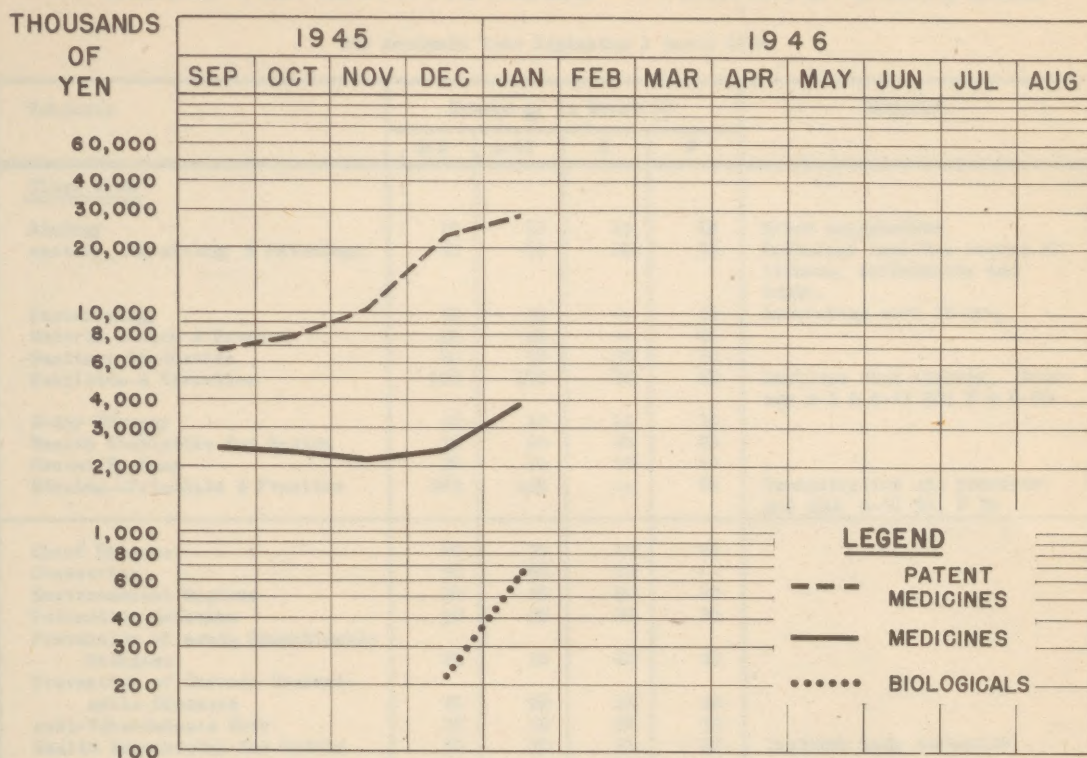
## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

JAPAN

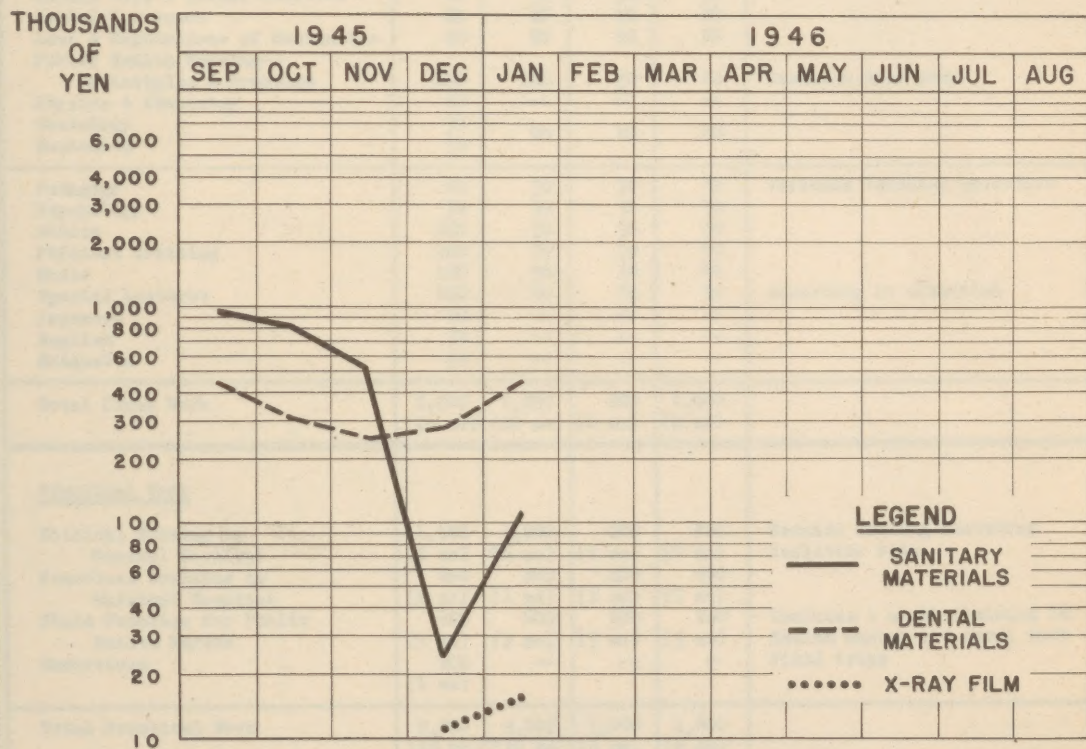
MONTHLY RATE PER 100,000 PER ANNUM



## MEDICINES AND BIOLOGICALS



## SANITARY, DENTAL AND X-RAY MATERIALS



NOTE: ON THESE LOGARITHMIC CHARTS, EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES AND EQUAL SLOPES DENOTE EQUAL RATES OF CHANGE.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES

VALUE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION

JAPAN



# STANDARD CURRICULUM PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOLS

For Academic Year Beginning 1 April 1946

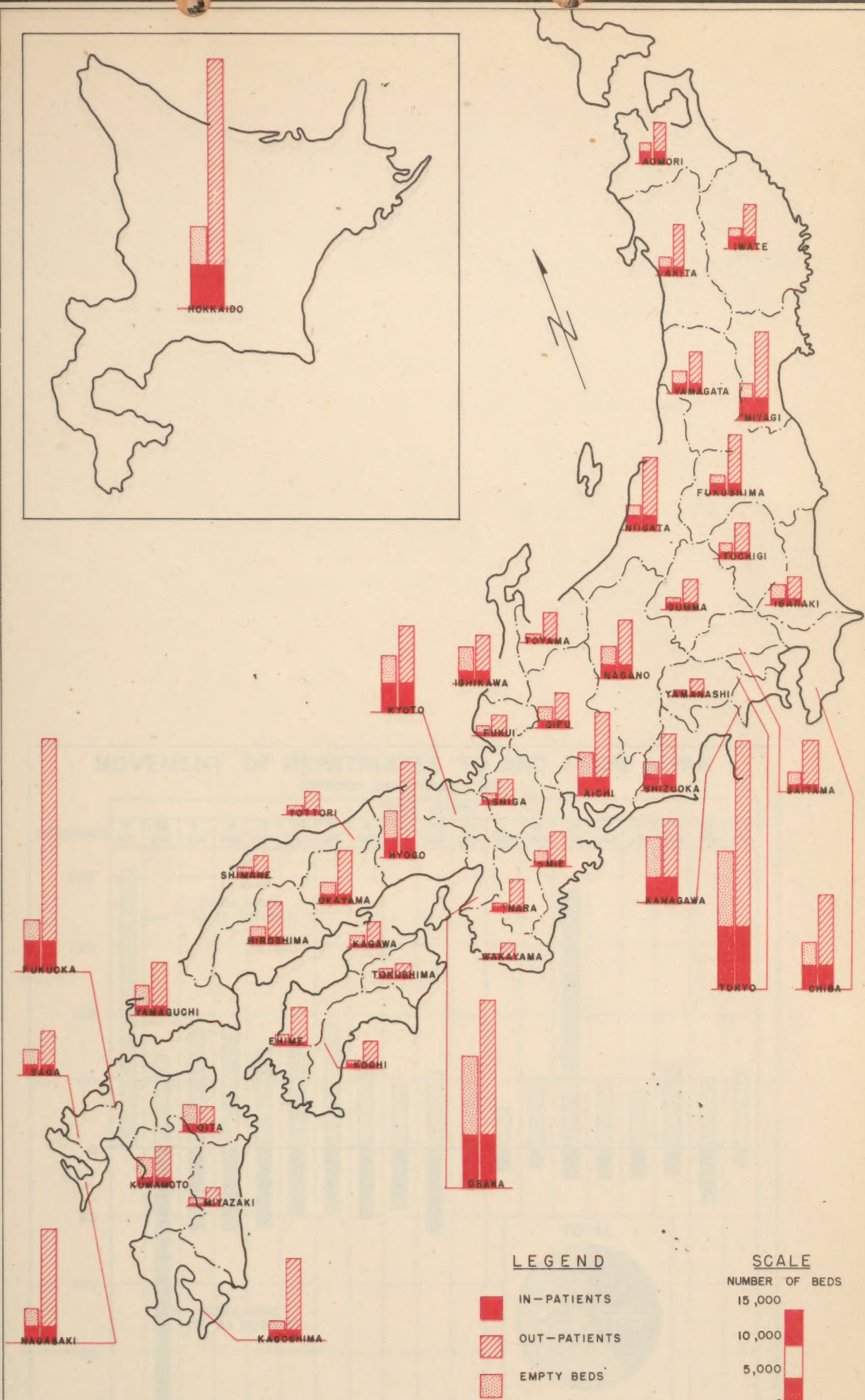
Subjects	Course <u>a/</u> in Hours <u>b/</u>				Remarks
	A-I	A-II	B	C	
<u>Class Work</u>					
Biology	20	10	10	10	Brief explanation Pathology includes causes of illness, inflammation and tumor. Laboratory work 10 hrs.
Anatomy, Physiology & Pathology	60	50	20	30	
Bacteriology	30	30	--	30	
Materia Medica & Drugs	20	20	--	10	Includes diet therapy. Cookery A-I & A-II 50; B & C 40
Sanitary Statistics	40	30	30	30	
Nutrition & Dietetics	100	100	70	80	
X-Ray Therapy	20	10	10	10	Demonstration and practice: A-I 100; A-II 50; C 30
Health Statistics for Nation	30	20	20	20	
Mental Hygiene	20	10	10	10	
Nursing--Principle & Practice	200	120	--	80	
Chief Diseases	40	30	10	20	Includes body mechanics  Includes formulas, nutrition and parent education
Obstetrics	50	50	30	--	
Environmental Hygiene	20	20	20	20	
Preventive Medicine	30	20	20	20	
Prevention of Acute Communicable Diseases	20	20	10	20	
Prevention of Chronic Communicable Diseases	20	20	10	20	
Anti-Tuberculosis Work	30	30	20	30	
Health Supervision for Nation	30	30	20	20	
Maternal Hygiene	30	30	30	30	
Infant & Child Hygiene	80	70	40	40	
School Hygiene	30	20	20	20	Includes case work
Personal Hygiene	30	30	20	20	
Industrial Hygiene	30	30	20	20	
Social Work & Social Politics	50	30	30	30	
Social Insurance	20	20	20	20	
Laws & Regulations of Sanitation	20	20	20	20	
Public Health Nursing--Principles & Practice	150	100	50	80	
Physics & Chemistry	20	--	--	--	
Sociology	30	40	40	40	
Economics	30				
Pedagogy	40	30	30	30	Includes teaching procedure  According to situation
Psychology	30	30	30	30	
Ethics	120	30	30	30	
Physical Training	120	50	30	40	
Music	100	50	30	40	
Special Lectures	100	50	50	50	
Japanese	70	--	--	--	
English	70	--	--	--	
Etiquette	50	--	--	--	
Total Class Work	2,000 (16 mo)	1,250 (10 mo)	800 (6 mo)	1,000 (8 mo)	
<u>Practical Work</u>					
Clinical Nursing in General Hospital	1,600 (8 mo)	1,200 (6 mo)	200 (1 mo)	800 (4 mo)	Bedside nursing including isolation beds
Practical Training in Maternal Hospital	400 (2 mo)	200 (1 mo)	200 (1 mo)	200 (1 mo)	
Field Practice for Public Health Nurses	600 (3 mo)	600 (3 mo)	600 (3 mo)	600 (3 mo)	Includes 1 month training in Health Center and rural work Field trips
Excursions	200 (1 mo)	--	--	--	
Total Practical Work	2,800 (14 mo)	2,000 (10 mo)	1,000 (5 mo)	1,600 (8 mo)	
Total Work	4,800 (30 mo) (3 yrs)	3,250 (20 mo) (2 yrs)	1,800 (11 mo) (1 yr)	2,600 (16 mo) (1½ yr)	

- a/ A-I : Three year course for high school graduates.  
A-II: Two year course for high school graduates.  
B : One year course for licensed clinical nurses.  
C : One and one-half year course for licensed midwives.

- b/ Class work is for 5 hours a day, 25 days a month, 10 months a year.  
Practical work is for 8 hours a day, 25 days a month, 10 months a year.

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

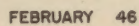




# CIVILIAN HOSPITALS CAPACITY, IN-PATIENTS AND OUT-PATIENTS BY PREFECTURES FOR WEEK ENDING 15 FEBRUARY 1946



THROUGH 24 FEBRUARY 1946



**GHQ · SCAP**

NUMBER 52